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ESP in Eastern Europe and Russia

by PhDr. Zdenek Ryzal

I do not pretend to be a consecrated expert on the parapsychology as practised in Eastern Europe: However, due to the fact that I know certain parts in a way differing from how Dr. M. Ryzal is interpreting and submitting them, especially in the second sequence, I would like to rectify his assertions, especially as Ryzal's essay affects the capabilities as well as the honour and reputation of two persons, with whom I myself had the opportunity of experimenting. This applies both to N.S. Kulagina, as well as to R. Pavlita and his daughter, with whom I have been in scientific cooperation up to now, for more than three years already.

The case of N.S. Kulagina

Towards the end of his life prof. L.L. Vasiliev started experimenting with N.S. Kulagina and he discovered her faculty of dermatit-optical receptivity. /Incidentally, I verified the same personally in Leningrad, in February 1968, when we showed her a Czechoslovak press card in leather covers. Without opening it, she fingered the upper cover and drew the interior arrangement of this identification card, indicating where the name of the respective newspaperman was, where his photograph, the seal were, specified the colour of the same, etc. At the time the form was absolutely atypical in comparison with the standard Soviet identification cards, and so was it inside/. While making one of the experiments, prof. L.L. Vasiliev happened to remember the experiments of Dr. Tanagares with the experimental person called Gleo, who used to succeed in starting the magnetic needle of a compass turning, and he asked N.S. Kulagina to try

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to do the same. Without anticipating such an experiment and consequently unable to prepare herself for it, she succeeded at the first try already in making the compass needle turn. Since that moment prof. Vasiliev passed over to experiments in the sphere of psychokinesis that began to develop in a promising way, until N.S. Kulagina ran into trouble, caused by her being unable to refund considerable sums borrowed and was sued on that account. The complications she caused to prof. Vasiliev were not due to any frauds or cheating at experiments, as Dr. M. Ryfel suggests, but were ~~due~~ exclusively to the above mentioned offence, and that was why she began to be designated as an all-round impostor.

In the spring of 1966 in the "Leningrad Evening News" the journalist V. Lvov wrote that she was ~~attained~~ the above-mentioned effects "with the help of some small magnets hidden on her body". The true origin of this story is, however, as follows: whilst experiments were carried out in the Petronomical Institute, an increased magnetic field round her body was ascertained by measurement. Such a phenomenon, however, should have been the object of farther investigations, but, by no means, leading to an irresponsible statement that Kulagina had some small magnets hidden on her body. Nobody verified, of course, if such small magnets were worn by her or not. The magnetic needle can, of course, respond to the influence of hidden magnets, but other ferromagnetic materials either do not move at all or would be attracted to the body. The journalist V. Lvov, who released the story, when asked whether he was present at the experiments with Kulagina, declared: "I did not see them and do not care to see them at all".

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In a very different way expressed his opinion regarding experiments with N.S. Kulagina on December 20, 1968, one of the most prominent world's theoretical physicists, well-known in the U.S.S.R., the Russian professor I.S. Terletskii. "I saw the experiments with Kulagina from a distance of half a meter. There is no question of fraud whatsoever. However, I am not surprised that all my fellow physicists consider such phenomena as being rather preposterous. They are not nonsensical from the viewpoint of theoretical physics. The only problem unsolved so far, consists in the fact, that we ignore as yet, how to master them, and eventually, how to call them forth."

At present, the experimentation with N.S. Kulagina is carried out by G.A. Sergiev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, a Bernsteinist, telecommunications expert, as well as a neurophysiologist, all in one person.

In February 1968 I went to Leningrad myself, and I had the privilege of carrying out experiments with N.S. Kulagina during two days. I shall state basic facts only:

On February 26, 1968, at 20.30, I paid a visit to Kulagina's family, with the subeditor B. Bl. Zak /psychologist/, accompanied by G.A. Sergiev, Dr. T. Sc. We were welcomed by N.S. Kulagina and by her husband, V.V. Kulagin, Grad. Eng. J.S. Zvierov, physician, who carried out the physiological measurements, was present as well. Before the experiment was started, a thorough detection of the whole surface of N.S. Kulagina's body had taken place with the aid of a sensitive compass; this detection was repeated three times during the experimentation. The detection and a minute examination of the table behind which N.S.

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Kulagina had to sit, followed as well as of the chair on which she had to sit. Not even the slightest reaction to a magnet's presence could be ascertained. Before starting the experiments, I requested L.J. Kulagina to wash her hands thoroughly. After that, I asked her to sit down on the side of the table opposite to that she intended to originally.

The task of the first test was for her to endeavour to turn a settled compass needle either to right or left. During this experiment she held her hands approximately 5-10 cm over the compass, just as she did over all the other articles later on. After a certain time of concentration and making the necessary efforts, she succeeded in making the compass needle spin in such a way, that it turned round 5, 10 and even more times. This test was repeated 5 times. In conclusion of the experiment she moved the entire compass box on the table. Thereafter she moved a match-box, some individual matches /both the box and the matches were the property of D. Blažek/. She moved even a whole small pile of about 20 matches all at once. I put my gold ring on the table afterwards; its movements were the quickest of all the objects used. I was told, that similarly all gold objects used to move the quickest. Unassisted, I picked up from a sideboard different glass and china objects of a weight of 10 up to 20 dkg each, and L.J. Kulagina made them move as well, without touching them. On request, she carried out a whole series of tests with objects placed on a chair as well as on the floor. All this was performed in full light. According to wishes of the persons present, she was able to impart motion to objects both towards herself, or in the opposite direction. I laid out matches in a circle radially, with a gap of 1 or 2 cm between them, pointed out one and she pushed it out of the circle, without moving the other ones in the slightest.

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After having concluded the tests, N.S. Kulagina appeared to be much exhausted, her pulse became almost imperceptible, the coordination of movements was bad, and a general depression was noticeable even from the expression of her face.

During the investigation in the laboratory, the psychokinetic tests took place under the guidance of G.A. Gidlov, Dr. T. Sc., in an isolated electro-encephalographic chamber. Kulagina displaced light objects of plastic material as well as of non-ferromagnetic metals of a weight from 10 to 50 g. whilst she was showing her capacity, a registration with EEG electrodes and a cardiograph was carried out, and moreover recordings were made with the aid of a contactless remote operated electrode, indicating an electrostatic fluctuating field, but this appeared only at moments of a brain strain and of an acoustic resonance.

The investigation of the signal's energetic level at the time of the psychokinetic manifestations of Kulagina showed that in a number of cases the intensity of the bio-flows registered on the skull surface was a very much higher intensity than the electrostatic field recorded from a distance. At the same time, however, the turbulence of the index of the bio-flows and of producing the turbulence field of an electrostatic character agreed, within an accuracy of 5 %. etc.

The results of the physician J.S. Zvierov's observations and records are as follows: After 30 minutes of experimenting, a loss of weight of 800-1000 grams was registered. From the encephalogram a state of a strong excitation of emotional character could be ascertained.

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The electrocardiogram showed an arrhythmical heart's activity, while it was impossible to differentiate either the P and T waves or the chamber's QRS complexes. It was ascertained that the blood contained high amounts of blood sugar. On the whole, the image reminds of a stress alarm reaction in organism, but the state in which the above-mentioned changes originate, are unusual in the normal practice. The work of the endocrinal system was violated, the faculty of taste distinguishing failed. The sleep deteriorated, she had subjective complaints about pains in muscles and feet, the coordination processes were affected and vertigo appeared.

From the last conclusions of G.A.Sergieiev follows that studies of such phenomena could lead us to the recognition of different functions, as well as modifications, of the so-called biological plasma, which can be photographed with the use of a specific methodology. The experiments have shown that in a different psychic as well as somatic state this plasma exteriorized by the human organism, changes colour and configuration. The respective plasma can be accumulated and concentrated in certain parts of the body, then it can tear off and wanders freely through space. In the case of collision with an object, it resounds with same noise makes it move. A monothematical seminar sponsored by the academician Dombrovski was arranged in April 1969, during which 27 strictly scientific papers were presented. Of those 6 were dedicated to experiments with N.S.Kulagina. A memorial volume containing those papers was published in 1969 at Alma-Ata under the title of "Voprosy bioenergetiki" / "Bioenergetics Problems". Another publication, edited equally at Alma-Ata in 1969, called "O biologicheskoi sushchnosti effecta Kirlian" / "About the biologic substance of the Kirlian effect substance", that deals, amongst other things,

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with the basic methodology of the investigation, is linked up with these problems.

The fact alone, that once M.S. Kulagina served her sentence, the scientific workers started again experimenting with her and carry on doing so, ought to be the most convincing proof. If the physicists in West Germany after many thorough observations and records of the spontaneous case of psychokinesis verified at Rosenheim, formed the hypothesis of a fifth physical interaction, then the study of M.S. Kulagina phenomenon complements the said hypothesis defining the biological plasma and establishing all its functions under extraordinary conditions.

Moreover, I published about my own experiments with Kulagina an article in the English periodical "The Journal of Paraphysics". Dr. Ryzl had a contribution in the same number, a long time before publishing his essay in the Psychic.

The Case of R. Pavlita

Robert Pavlita is heading one development department of the textile industry. He invented a whole series of automatic machines of his own design such as, f.i., automatic scissors for cutting of textiles, an automatic folder of handkerchieves, etc. However, this is only by way of drawing his profile as an expert. But, in addition to this, in his leisure time for more than 30 years, he has devoted himself to experiments that might be classified as psychokinesis. Similarly to many other investigators as the Frenchman Dr. H. Baraduc /1890/. The Swiss E.K. Waller Grad. Eng. /1930/ the German, Prof. Dr. A. Wendler /1930-1950/, the American physician, Dr. Ch. Russ /1930/, the Czechoslovak, Assist. Prof. Dr. J. Krnčický /1940/, R. Pavlita endeavoured to set

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in motion some light systems, suspended or floating on the water surface. From those experiments he derived a working hypothesis that the human organism uses to exteriorize a certain energy, to such an extent that it is capable of blinding such energetic form to suitable generators/bio-generators/accumulators, which later, either alone in cooperation with the experimentalist do some work or in use materials with some new properties, through their intermediary. So, for inst. wood can become active to magnetic field and can be attracted by any common magnet. The activated matter can be attracted both by the positive pole, or by the negative one. In that case the traditional scheme man psychotronic/parapsychologic performance has been replaced by the scheme ~~gen. man bio-generator can psychotronic~~ man psychotronic. Being a technician himself, he endeavored to solve the following problem: there exist, as least, outstanding individuals, but they are rare and their manifestations are often of a spontaneous character. If we wish to utilize the energy exteriorized by the human organism, then we have to work with the performance of an average individual, accumulate it, and then transform it into effect, such as to be obtained, for inst., in stress situations, when objects are moving, etc. This represents another innovation: ~~psychotronic~~ psychotronic with capabilities available with any individual in a latent state.

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Pavlov opens a new stage in the psychotronic-parapsychologic investigation. He was not properly understood either at Hunder Railroad or to find fault with what was new and revolutionary in the bio-generators. They assumed that there was a trick somewhere, that these generators represented an aid that had to regulate the supposed "air currents", in order to make them pass exactly through the profile of a rotating propeller of V-type, and stop it. Pavlov and his investigations

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were made the target of a disgusting press campaign. In spite of the fact, that in principle there was something entirely new, an analogy between R. Pavlita and the fraudulent mediums E. Palladino and others was drawn in the press. Over people who did not use a single experiment gave their opinion. Dr. Ryzl wrote "Scientists who carried out the tests with Pavlita, came to the conclusion, that the movements observed have been caused by air currents inside the box". But he did not write that anything was "proved". Between the two expressions is a slight, but basic difference. Moreover, Dr. Ryzl is a chemist, not a physiologist; after discussions ceased, we investigated the possibility of air currents with assist. Prof. of physics and mathematics, Dr. J. Krnelok. The original box of a rectangular shape was replaced by a cylindrical manle and the like, so that even if any air currents arose, they would have been forced to behave in an extraordinarily refined and clever way, to reflect just in the proper place and to overcome, for perhaps 30 minutes, the friction of the needle on which the propeller was fixed, a needle turned by an electromotor. Finally, the experiment was arranged in a way that excluded the possibility of any air currents whatsoever, but in spite of that, the experimentalist, Jana Pavlitová, daughter of R. Pavlita, stopped the propeller's rotation.

Whoever knew even the tenth part of the experimental activities of R. Pavlita, extended over a period of 30 years, shall realize, that Pavlita is neither a visionary, nor a dreamer at all, nor a man suffering from self delusion, but a man who knows perfectly well, what is at stake whilst he carries out his tests, as well as what he has already achieved. He has discovered new valid rules, testifying that interactions between the human organism and inorganic matters are taking place.

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We may have to discuss for a long time yet, what the fifth physical interaction really means, interaction defined by the test Gurnans, or what are the effects defined by the biologic plan described by the Russian scientists, whether there exist, or not, the effects of the visual field, an idea of J. Krzešky, as accepted by Ch. Luce as well, etc. However, any assets in that direction, any contribution, is most valuable, and we owe much to E. Pavlita for his own great contribution.

Experiments Moscow-Lisbon

- Literaturnia Gazeta in its number dated June 5, 1968, brought news about these experiments. Originally this series of experiments should not have been raised at all, as the experimentation was carried out without due knowledge of the valid rules of telepathic transmission.

Without the knowledge of the telecasting and receiving medium, 50 objects were selected. Thereafter a certain number of these was selected by drawing lots and they were handed over to the inducer who was in an isolated room. So far, everything was in order, with the exception, that the percipient was not alone in his cabin. It would have been enough, if he would have made a tape recording. In the same room, at a distance of 1 - 2 m from the percipient Nikolaiev, Commission members were sitting, who knew what kind of objects were selected. As soon as Nikolaiev began his description, the commission members naturally called to mind which was the object from the selected series, and involuntarily started the emission of their associations to Nikolaiev. Let us mention that amongst the members of the respective commission were the telepathist Arlisskin and the psychiatrist Smirnov, who were perfectly aware of the perception and induction conditions. /See photo published

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in the Litgazeta, page 12/. These circumstances alone were sufficient to depreciate the whole test. No account was taken of the phenomenon frequent in telepathic experiments, of the delayed reception of a telepathem. In such a case the respective series ought not to be considered as a failure, especially if the statements by Nikolaiev would be appraised, containing a number of some concrete characteristics of the objects emitted. I had namely the chance of acquainting myself with the statements regarding the associations received by Nikolaiev.

If we wish to describe the development of parapsychology in Eastern Europe, it is by far not enough to rely on unprofessional press only, because if one does, the conclusions drawn will be distorted in both directions.

I do not want to draw attention to other discrepancies and inaccuracies, but allow me one observation more. I was very puzzled by Dr. M. Ryzl's manner in which he wrote about some persons and tests, as in a similar way, and with the same lack of criticism and in the same easy-going way, it was reported about him several times in our country. He may be expected, therefore, to be more prudent and discreet in his judgment.

May I be permitted to wind up the description of the parapsychologic development in Eastern Europe. This would be incomplete without mentioning the experiments carried out by S. Matuszanski, a well-known Polish professor, an expert on the propagation of electro-magnetic waves over great distances.

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Telepathic tests of Stefan Lanczarski

For his investigations Lanczarski selected a definite case of these phenomena, i.e. the propagation of the telepathic information to a maximum distance of 4 meters. He tries to defend and substantiate this particular case by applying the electromagnetic theory. He believes that under the telepathic influence the neurons cannot react to a single quantity of electromagnetic waves, but that it must be the case of adding up some very weak instigations, in other words, of the integration of energy. Telepathic reception, as far as the electric currents in the brain are concerned, remind of seeing something through a transparent veil, /i.e. through the effervescence level/. The relation of signal/effervescence is mostly considerably smaller than 0.01 in a TP transmission. Therefore, the reception is below the disturbance level and the signal can be detected /noticed/ only by a ~~relative-statistical~~ registration of many signals, who follow each other.

In his investigations, Lanczarski was making use of the current methodology, introduced by prof. B. Rhine, i.e. the ESP-cards, with the only exception, that he designed his own cards, restricting their number to 4, instead of 5, as used by Rhine. As the whole conception of Lanczarski with regard to his tests was based on the electromagnetic hypothesis, he carried out his experiments regarding the propagation of TP information not in the free air only, but even alongside a wire and reached satisfactory conclusions with respect to his hypothesis. As far as the transmission over a greater distance is concerned, Lanczarski believes, that it can be achieved by using a greater number of good inductors. He was using metallic braided screening, tried some non-metallic ones, Fresnel lenses, band-pass filters in order to determine the active extension of

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the frequency zone, carried out interference tests by the Ruhmkorff magneto generator, tried transmission with the help of a wire loop, etc. He wanted to take up the most effective frequency band and established that by cutting of the frequency below 20 kc/s /wave length 15 000 m/ and above 20 Mc/s /10 m/, no essential changes took place in the course of the TP transmission. In spite of believing that the whole frequency zone of the magneto generator is much wider, he considers that the extension mentioned is the proper working zone for the TP transmission".

Prof. S. Manozarski's work has to be considered as a very important partial investigation of these extensive problems.

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Contemporary Investigations and their Connection in Czechoslovakia

A certain qualitative reversal, both in the approach to the problems in their integrity, as well as in the manner of experiments, took place on the 10th of March 1967, when, thanks to the initiative of, and under prof. Jaroslav Štuchlík as chairman, the Coordination Group of the Investigation of Psychotronics was founded. Dr. Zdeněk Sedláček was appointed the Scientific Secretary, who in collaboration with Karel Běbál, an investigator who has for many years experimented in the psychotronics field,

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practically carries out the psychotronic investigations in USSR. Psychotronics has been defined as an interdisciplinary field, in which actually participate the following branches of learning: physics, determining the kind of energetic form with the help of which the telepathic transmission takes place, and deals with the problem of the new physical interactions; the technique of communication endeavours to reveal the character of communication - unknown so far - and determines the quantity of the information units transmitted; mathematics gives a statistical evidence and serves for the rationalization of the phenomena; cybernetics creates the models of the thought and conception processes, pays attention to the manner of registering information, as well as to the manner in which the programming in the cerebral - spinal system is taking place; psychology gives the picture of the individualistic structures of the individuals engaged in the research, and to what an extent the phenomena correspond with the common psychology and the branches of the psychology; psychiatry asks what is the role of the pathological disposition, and whether certain capabilities are of a pathological nature or merely extraordinary; medicine traces the influence of diseases in the course of capabilities, as well as the effects of pharmacology; the neurophysiology examines the processes taking place in the brain and the nervous system; physiology studies the physiological processes taking place, the task of the biological currents in the transmission of teleinformation etc.; anthropology tries to answer the question, whether the progressive or regressive capabilities of man are at stake, whether the low occurrence of some is not either a demonstration of atavism or of our ignorance of the optimum conditions necessary for their stabilization; geology eliminates the interaction between the biological anomalies and living organisms; cosmobiology searches for the optimum

periods for the course of psychotronic capabilities; sociology - social psychology investigates whether at the formation of relations between human beings, the unconscious or superconscious processes of cognition, etc. are not taking place and participating; philosophy deliberated the convenience of integrating some elements of cognition undisturbed so far into the epistemology, solving, in addition, the problems of the multi-dimensional conception of the world; bionics tries to elucidate analogies between the so-called radar system of animals and the far more complex radar system of man.

It appears, that all these phenomena have their indispensable energetical component. On the other hand, we are well aware of the close relation of these phenomena to the psyche of man: the spontaneous telepathy is taking place mostly in situations psychically exposed, the spontaneous psychokinesis is induced in the majority of cases as a consequence of a stress state of a long duration, and so on. Therefore we consider that the respective investigation ought to be designated by a name that would itself hint at the unity and even closeness of the psychical as well as energetic components. Already in 1908 a Russian medical man, Naum Kotik, directed attention to this unity in his book "The liberation of psychical energy". Later in the 30's, Hans Berger did the same, and finally the Dutch geologist, prof. H. A. Brong, in his publication "Psychical Physics", 1942 edition. For that reason we decided to adopt the term "psychotronics", suggested by Fernand Clerik, M.Sc., in the French magazine "Toute la Radio", where he wrote: "We have already adopted terms like electronics, cybernetics, stereotronics - and what is there still left? We may suggest the name of psychotronics for the phenomena of application of the energy released during the act of thinking and of the energy provided with the impulse of human will. ..."

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effecting the deviation of a drop falling in a vacuum either to the left or right by a mere concentration of will ... everyone of us has a capability of exerting a certain influence at a distance, notwithstanding that such faculty might be extremely slight ...".

The main mission of psychotronics consists in integrating the legalities of the living as well as lifeless world's picture by new discoveries and items of information of a psychological, physical as well as biological nature, derived from certain extraordinary manifestations of human psyche, looking afterwards for their practical application.

If we tackle psychotronics from the points of view of a human deciphering system, of the human radar system, we can say in a figurative way, that psychotronics is, properly speaking, the biophysics of the human beings, and that even man may serve in the course of time as a pattern for technical equipments, much more perfect and more essential, than serpents with their infrareds, bats with their ultrasonic waves, fish with their electric radars, and so on.

The members of the Coordination Group became the scientific workers of the respective scientific branches. They do not aim at defending at all costs the existence of telepathy, telekinesis and psychokinesis, but they believe that nowadays, when they have at their disposal sensitive registration apparatus, precise methods elaborated for many branches, there comes the proper moment to carry out some serious checks of all the problems at issue or less debatable. The workers of the Coordination Group conceive in the meantime psychotronics more or less as an "artificial scientific model", and are convinced that the study of this "artificial model" can in no case do any harm to the science but on the contrary, will benefit and place thereafter new problems - as happened already to the physicists, who begin contemplating a new physical interaction, the

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so-called fifth physical interaction which is taking place between the human organism and the inorganic substances. The biologists are searching for, as well as finding out, some of the functions of the biological plasma, etc. to intend to confirm the fruitless discussions about the existence or non-existence of the phenomena and to provide for the practice the apparatus and plants constructed in accordance with the results of psychotronic studies.

At present, we may say that we have been working under very "special conditions", without any subsidy whatsoever, we are very much obliged to Professor J. J. Line for his first kind concrete help and assistance. As far as the investigations are concerned, we have covered all the three main fields of psychotronics: telepathy, telegraphia together with the dosing, as well as psychokinetics. All that achieved thanks to the self-sacrifice and dedication of the experimentators and of the test persons, who do not regret spending their free time and even their own financial means in the investigation. This ought to be said about the present state of psychotronic research in Czechoslovakia.

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